

THE DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852.

USE A Word to Advertisers.—All the advertisements in the Daily Democrat are transferred to our Evening Edition, and receive a gratuitous insertion. It is thus that each part of the morning paper has the advantage of an evening circulation to a distinct class of readers free of charge.

FACE THE MUSIC THE RIGHT WAY, AND NO DODGING.

The *Courier* is daily pandering to one State and another, or some combination of States. The bits of news offered by the whigs are all on States that voted for Taylor; avoiding carefully the States that voted for Cass.

Now, we are authorized to offer a bet that will test the alacrity of the *Courier* about here, on the point at issue. It's no matter what is thought about this or that State. Who will be elected? That's the question. Here is the offer:

\$10,000 THAT FRANKLIN PIERCE WILL BE Elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

In order, however, that our whig friends may be accommodated who do not wish to get the \$10,000 at a single dash, they are at liberty to bet from \$1,000 upwards. It is hoped that they will walk up and "face the music."

WALK UP AND SHOW YOUR COURAGE.

We are authorized to make the following offer to the confident whig:

1st. A gentleman will bet \$500 that no whig can name three States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name six States that will vote for Pierce—the two bets to be taken together.

2d. \$500 that no whig can name four States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name eight States that will vote for Pierce—the two bets to be taken together.

3d. \$500 that no whig can name five States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name ten States that will vote for Pierce—these two bets to be taken together.

4th. \$500 that no whig can name six States that will vote for Scott; and \$500 that he can name twelve States that will vote for Pierce—these two bets to be taken together.

INDIANA.

The following are the majorities given in Clark county:

Wright, 615; Willard, 437; English, 255; Gibson, 420; Becknell, 97; Lowrey, 120; Nixon, 880; Wain, 80; Road, 633; McDonald, 63.

The above are all democrats, except McDonald, the last named.

Vote of Orange Co.—For Governor: Wright 977; McCarty 583. For Congress, English 956; Ferguson 615.

A New post office has been established at Poplar Neck, Nelson county, Ky. George Ball, postmaster.

The New Albany ferry-boats experience much difficulty in performing their trips on account of the low stage of the river.

The Allegheny Clipper left for St. Louis yesterday, with a crowd of passengers and the mails.

The new steamer, H. M. Wright, is nearly completed at Portland.

The new wharf at Portland is nearly completed. It will be a great convenience to boats during low water.

The annual revenue of the Republic of Mexico, is \$8,500,000.

Kunkle's Nightingale Minstrels have been doing a "land office business" in Richmond, Va. Glad to hear it.

Charles Baymiller's paper, the *Evansville Times*, is now published daily.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated into German, and is now going the rounds of the German newspapers.

The Democratic Association will meet on Tuesday evening next instead of Saturday evening.

Splendid Main street Lots at Auction. Recollect that Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co., sell this afternoon (Saturday) at 4 o'clock, on the premises, two valuable building lots, on Main street. See auction advertisement.

Furniture buyers will find a large and general assortment of Household Furniture, at auction, this morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Judge W. P. Bullock, on Eighth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side. S. G. Henry & Co., auctioneers.

Orphans' Fair.—We are requested to state that the Orphan's Fair will play to-night at Mozart Hall, and add greatly to the attraction found there. We bespeak a full house for the fair, as it is the last night.

A census has just been taken of Augusta, Georgia, which shows a population of 14,072. Whites 7,938, slaves 6,090, free persons of color 243.

A census of Iowa, taken by the State, is now nearly completed. It shows a population of over 250,000, and an increase of 50,000 since 1850.

Marble Hall is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The Oysters are fat and fine—the best we have tasted in Louisville this season.

Panorama of Ireland. The beautiful Panoram, of the Emerald Isle, continues to improve in public favor, if we may judge from the number who nightly attend the Hall, on each exhibition. There will be an extraordinary performance, this day, for the accommodation of the schools. We advise all who can, to attend; children in particular, will be delighted to witness the performances of the Mac Evoy Children, on their various instruments; and thus, not only a great amount of amusement, but instruction also, may be derived by those who are engaged in learning them.

Fire Insurance. We call the attention of citizens wishing to effect insurance upon their premises, to the card of the Franklin Insurance Company.

This is an old established Company—prudent management, it has become a favorite office with the people.

Douglas' Glass-Works. We had the pleasure yesterday of looking through the glass-works on Clay street, near Washington. We confess our surprise in finding over seventy men and boys engaged in the different departments of this establishment. Everything is reduced to a complete system and appropriately arranged, a water-room, a packing room, a box room, &c., beside the general manufacturing department. There is an average of fifteen thousand bottles, large and small, made and completed for the trade every day.

Dr. John Bell, the Savannah king, has an immense number of bottles made to his order here, which alone gives employment to several hands.

This is the most extensive glass-works West of the mountains; and under the management of Messrs. G. L. Douglas & Son, is rendered a most useful and prosperous branch of Louisville manufacture.

DEMOCRATS RALLY!



TURN OUT IN THOUSANDS!

The distinguished orator, JOSEPH HOLT, will speak at the Court House, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

The anxiety to hear him on the part of his democratic friends, has induced him to consent to their wishes. We need not invite all to go and hear him; that they will do without an invitation. At the COURT HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14th, 1852.

Editor Louisville Democrat.—Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find a letter from Thos. J. Whipple, Esq., who was Secretary of the Convention, called to revise the constitution of the State of New Hampshire, written in reply to a communication addressed by myself, to General Pierce, in regard to his action on the Resolutions adopted by the Convention, January 1st, 1851, approving the compromise measures. It appears from the records, and from the testimony of Mr. Whipple, who writes from a personal knowledge of the proceedings of the Convention on the resolutions, that they not only received the zealous, and efficient support, but were originated and drafted by Gen. Pierce.

Of Gen. Pierce's fidelity to the acts of Congress, known as the compromise measures, I entertain no doubt. But it was denied by the official Representatives of the Whig minority, that the resolutions referred to, had received, either the support or approval of Gen. Pierce; and it was this denial, which induced me to write the letter, to which the one I enclosed you from Thos. J. Whipple, Esq., is a reply.

From my maturity I have held an humble position in the ranks. In all the elections, both State and National, where the principles of the respective parties have been involved, I have always acted, and co-operated with my party. But, believing as I do, that the domestic tranquility, "the peace and progress of this great confederacy" depends upon a steady, and inflexible observance and adherence to that section of the Federal Constitution, which provides that fugitives from labor "shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," and to the acts of Congress providing for its faithful execution, I can not follow in the support of an individual, who either voluntarily assumes, or permits himself, by his associations and alliances, to be placed in a hostile relation to the Constitution and its guarantees. That the nominee of the Whig National Convention, occupies this attitude to the provision of the Constitution referred to, and to the acts of Congress designed to carry it into practical execution, cannot be successfully denied. We witness, that throughout fifty three ballots he received the undivided support of the Representatives in Convention, of that abolition faction who have declared their hostility to the Constitution and the compromise measures; and through the same number of ballots failed to receive the vote of the delegation of a single slave-holding State.

In further confirmation of this conclusion, we witness his equivocal acceptance of the platform adopted by the Convention, from which he received his nomination, and the duplicity, and concealment which has characterized his course and conduct before and since his nomination, in regard to the compromise measures, upon the firm maintenance of which depends, not only the domestic quiet of the country, the constitutional rights of the citizens of fifteen States, but the preservation and continuance of the union of the States.

In Gen. Pierce's firm and consistent vindication of the Constitution and its guarantees—his votes in the United States Senate on the question of slavery—his unreserved and unequivocal approval of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention, from which he received his nomination; his having been the author and efficient advocate of the resolutions accompanying the letter I enclose you; and his entire freedom from any association with, or obligation to the free soil or abolition faction; the American people have an assurance that the rights of the slave-holding States will be secure in his hands, in the event of his election as Chief Magistrate of the Union; and that he will stand by the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of its laws."

Your obedient friend,
THOS. D. BROWN.

MEMPHIS BRIDGE, N. H., Oct. 2, 1852.

My Dear Sir:—Having been Secretary of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, General Pierce has been pleased to send me your letter, of the 23rd ult., relative to the proceedings of that Convention upon the accompanying resolutions of January 1st, 1851.

It is, within my personal knowledge, that Gen. Pierce was the author of those resolutions, and before they were reported from the Committee, I saw the original draft in his hand writing. He was the first to suggest to various members of the convention, the importance of sustaining the government in its action upon the compromise measures, and was regarded as the originator and author of the movement, which resulted in the almost unanimous adoption, of what you are pleased to call "the New Hampshire Resolutions."

On the passage of the first four of these resolutions there was no division in the Convention; but, on the motion to adopt the fifth resolution, an amendment was proposed, and there arose an animated discussion. General Pierce then left the chair, and for nearly two hours addressed the Convention in a speech of surpassing power and effect, in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the passage of the resolution. In the course of the debate, he spoke upon various amendments which were offered, designed to weaken and break the force of the last resolution. His efforts were completely successful, and the resolutions were passed in the form in which they were reported from the committee, by a vote of 163 to 20.

Men of all parties conceded that this result, which, under the circumstances struck most minds with some surprise, was attributed to the earnest, able, and fearless efforts of General Pierce, in every stage of the proceedings.

These resolutions were passed at the very last of the session, in the midst of pressing engagements, and it is deeply to be regretted that special measures, were consequently, not reported. I enclose to you a newspaper containing a brief record of the proceedings published at the time. Wherever you find the name of Mr. Pierce, of Concord, you will understand that the person referred to, was the President of the Convention, and the present nominee for the Presidency. Mr. Pierce, of Hillsborough, who you will perceive, was also a strenuous supporter of the resolutions, is Col. Henry D. Pierce, the General's younger brother, and the delegate from the native town of the family. If you had known the old veteran, Governor Pierce, who served through every day of the Revolution, you could have expected nothing less of his sons. And I cannot forbear to call your attention to the touching, eloquent, and well merited

ed tribute to father and sons, which you will find in the proceedings of the convention, in the paper above referred to, from the Hon. Mr. Plumer, ex-member of Congress, and one of the leading whigs in the State of New Hampshire. Mr. Dodge, who moved as a testimonial of marked respect, that the vote upon the resolution of thanks be taken, by rising, is also a prominent member of the whig party. I am, with the highest respect,
YOUR Obedient servant,
THOMAS J. WHIPPLE.

THOMAS D. BROWN, Esq., Elizabethtown, Ky. P. S.—I would add, that the record shows that no democratic delegate voted against any of the resolutions, as originally reported by the committee, and finally passed by the Convention.

Resolutions passed by the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, January 1, 1851.

Resolved, That in the struggle that resulted in our independence as a nation—amidst the embarrassments arising from the imperfection and weakness of the old confederation, and in the calm wisdom that framed and secured the adoption of the present Constitution of our country, we recognize the guidance of a merciful, benign and overruling Providence.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of these States, under the constitution of the United States, as the source of the innumerable blessings of the past, and of all our hopes for the future, and that every motive of grateful recollection and confident anticipation prompts us to maintain that Union and that Constitution.

Resolved, That the fidelity which honor and integrity demand, we will observe and fulfill the "explicit and solemn compact" to which the Convention of 1787, in the name of the people of this State, gave their ratification and assent; and while we enjoy the privileges it confers, we will never seek to avoid the duties it imposes.

Resolved, That "the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" can be perpetuated by a strict observance of all the provisions of the constitution, and by cultivating that spirit of kindness, conciliation and concession in which the sacred compact had its origin.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the apparent prevalence of better and more fraternal feelings between patriotic citizens of the Southern and Northern States—that the attitude of the Executive and Legislative departments of the general government upon the subject of the Union is characterized by elevated purpose and statesmanlike forecast; and that we will firmly stand by and maintain the compromise measures of the last session of Congress, regarding them as, on the whole, not merely wise and patriotic, but essential to the union and prosperity, peace and progress of this great confederacy.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by this Convention relating to the Union, be signed by the President and counter-signed by the Secretary, and that the President be requested to transmit copies thereof to the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Departments, the Governors of the several States of the Union, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President.

THOMAS J. WHIPPLE, Secretary.

Letter from William McDonald.
Wm. McDonald, the Catholic pastor of Manchester, New Hampshire, addressed the following letter to a gentleman in Connecticut. We find it published in the Hartford Times. It clenches the nail already driven through the Roorkback of sleeve-gammon Roberson. The question of religion should never be dragged into politics, more particularly in cases like this, where there was nothing to justify it.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 21, 1852.
"I consider it not only fair, but an act of gratitude to Franklin Pierce, to exculpate him from any implied or expressed coldness in advocating the abolition of the New Hampshire 'test.' I say an act of gratitude, for I assure you that there is not another man in America who more cordially detests bigotry and exclusiveness than he, nor was there one in the Convention of this State, who so energetically endeavored to secure the removal of the 'test.' In the town meetings, called professedly for its abrogation or retention, he used all his brilliant eloquence to induce the citizens to vote for its repeal."

"I repeat—the Catholics of this State owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which he has unintentionally and frequently imposed upon them."

"When the Catholic churches in Philadelphia were in flames, he was the leader in calling a town-meeting in Concord, and therein pleaded the cause of the Catholics, and particularly the safety of the Catholics in Concord."

"When some three or four years ago, emissaries from a New York society, sympathizing with the Portuguese (who were said to be persecuted), visited Concord, and called a meeting to raise money, Pierce stood up and fearlessly pronounced their history a forgery."

"These, and other kindred facts, in the history of Franklin Pierce, you may learn from the Concord Catholics, showing the disinterested honesty of the man, and that his aid and sympathy were tendered before he, or any one, ever dreamed of his being nominated for the Presidency."

"I remain, Sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM McDONALD."

(From the Pittsburg Post.)

A BASE FORGERY.
LOOK OUT FOR THE ROORBACKS!
We yesterday received the following telegraphic despatch from Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, exposing a villainous forgery which has been perpetrated by some of the Galphin whigs relative to Gen. Pierce. The forged letter alluded to has not yet made its appearance in this section; but doubtless the *Gazette*, or some one of the *neutral* (?) prints, which are ever ready to sell their columns to the whigs to libel the democrats, will publish it before the Presidential election.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1852.

Morning Post: A base forgery has been originated and published in the shape of a letter, purporting to have been written and signed by Gen. Pierce, and dated at Concord N. H., June 17th, 1852, avowing hostility to the Catholics, and approval of the religious test. The letter is declared by Gen. Pierce to be an entire forgery—in the ideas—in the language—in the details and in the aggregate—and upon his authority I pronounce it to be so.

The State Central Committee will pay five hundred dollars to any one who will produce such a genuine, original letter.

W. L. HIRST,

Chairman State Central Committee.

The New York Day Book, (whig,) says Gen. Scott is traveling for the purpose of selecting a site for a Military Hospital—from present indications, he ought to be the first candidate for admission.

Deception in the Mails.

We noticed, a few days since, a trick of the whigs, opening at a Post Office, on West, German democratic papers, and enclosing biographies of Gen. Scott; and now we have to confess the utter detestation of a similar trick attempted to be played with an Irish newspaper. The Boston Pilot has had its wrapper taken off and the infamous speech of W. E. Robinson enclosed. Here is the proof of the villainous attempt to deceive our Irish fellow citizen, by a surreptitious use of the mails:

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 5th, 1852.

There are a number of Catholic citizens residing in this place, who are subscribers to the Boston Pilot. All the copies of that paper which came to the address of its subscribers here, on last Saturday, contained inside of the paper, on a separate printed sheet, the speech of Wm. E. Robinson, on Catholic Emancipation. An opinion heretofore expressed by the Pilot, in reference to this speech, rendered it highly improbable that the editor could have been put in the papers before they were mailed, a telegraphic despatch, was yesterday sent to the publishers to ascertain whether such was the case. The despatch and reply, which are given below, leave no doubt that the wrappers have been taken off the papers. I give you this early information that you may put our friends on their guard. The same game may be playing elsewhere.

Very respectfully, yours, E. H. B.

[REPLY.]

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 4th, 1852.

Patrick Donahue, Publisher of "Boston Pilot," Boston.

The copies of the Boston Pilot, of Oct. 2d, which came to this place, contained, inside of the papers, on a separate printed sheet, the speech of Wm. E. Robinson, on Catholic Emancipation, supposed to be put in at the post office here. Telegraph and write immediately if done at the publication office. Send despatch and letter to E. H. Baldy, Danville, Penn.

A CATHOLIC READER.

[REPLY.]

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1852.

E. H. Baldy—Robinson's speech was not put into the Pilot at publication office. Must have been done in post office at Danville.

PATRICK DONAHUE.

GEN. SCOTT A LINGUIST.

"Gen. Scott is familiar with seven different languages."—*New York Times*. We have not the least doubt of it. Here they are. If they are not different languages, we will confess our ignorance of even one.

No. 1.—The Native American Language: "I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject. My mind inclines to the latter."—*Gen. Scott's letter to G. W. Reed, Nov. 10, '52*.

No. 2.—The American Language: "It would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude foreigners from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions."—*Gen. Scott, May 29, 1848*.

No. 3.—The Military Language: "I should recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve in line of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."—*Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, 1852*.

No. 4.—The Irish Language: "I hear that rich brogue. 'I love it.'"—*Gen. Scott at Columbus, Sept. 1852*.

No. 5.—The Army Language: "You are instructed not to enlist foreigners, for the battalion of St. Patricia has taught us that foreigners cannot be trusted."—*Gen. Scott's instructions to his Recruiting Officers during the Mexican War*.

No. 6.—The Anti-Slavery Language: "I would cut off my right hand sooner than lend it to the support of slavery."—*Gen. Scott to Senator Wade, 1852*.

No. 7.—The Pro-Slavery Language: "If I ever do anything calculated to impair the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave Law, or having any tendency towards its repeal, then I would inform before my name, write infamously after my name, and kick me into the gutter."

THE PURSE AND SWORD.—It was the case in former elections that the whigs were mightily alarmed that the democrats should unite the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive. They argued that the establishment of the national treasury was the virtual union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive. Whig orators were loud in proclaiming the danger of such a union. The union of the purse and sword in the same hands was emphatically what constituted the monarch. They circulated the "documents" to prove that this was the fact, and exhorted the people to beware.

Well, the national treasury is established on the firmest footing. And now what do the whigs propose to do? Why, nothing more nor less than to unite the purse and sword in reality, if there is any truth in their former expressions. If the election of General Scott, whose only merit they confess is in his sword, and his military exploits the only claim to the Presidency, be a short time, when the sword and the purse will be united in the same hands.—*Hillsdale Gazette*.

HIGH TARIFF.—The price of railroad iron in England has gone up from \$21 to \$31 per ton. This adds under our ad valorem tariff, \$6 per ton to the duty, thus increasing the protection on our side.

Will our high tariff whigs just note this down, so they may not forget it when they come to oppose the ruinous tariff of '46?

Mr. Richmond, a cattle drover, had his carpet bag robbed of \$4,000, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Friday, the 8th inst., whilst he was driving along the public highway. Mr. Richmond will hereafter probably abandon the carpet-bag safety fund system, and go in for the pocket argument.

Some of the Cincinnati papers say that Barnum's great Menagerie, now on exhibition in that city, is a decided humbug! No doubt of it.

The rumor that Father Mathew was gone to India, is wholly without foundation.

The Model Webster Whig.

One of the most successful jeux d'esprit of the season is the following letter addressed by Mr. Knickerbocker Smith—a model Webster whig—to the Boston Post. Mr. Smith's bitterness of spirit, his inability to comprehend the alleged infamy of his position in the whig ranks, his "honesty" and his fixed resolve to become a democrat, if fidelity to Mr. Webster is to unhinge him—all combine to make him as a striking type of silver-gray and Webster whigism. His letter is worth reading through:

"I am a Webster whig. I didn't know there was any harm in it, so I told of it. Some Scott men envied me one day, and wanted to know about it. They warned me to vote for Scott. I declined. They summarily placed me below the general average of thieves and outcasts. One of them damned me for a renegade. I am, in a measure, doubtful of my own opinion; still, I rather thought I was the renegade. I didn't say, because I can't argue, and I am averse to trouble, particularly in the street. We parted. I have no doubt he considered himself a gentleman; I didn't."

He is, or was, a member of the common council. I know the way he took to get there. He was very civil to the voters of his ward, particularly the young ones. He invited them to his house occasionally. He invited me. He gave me brandy and water. He told me I had influence in the ward. He gave me more brandy and water. Wanted to know if I'd go for him; said some gentlemen had asked him to stand. I said 'yes.' He was a Webster man then. He told me the other day that a Webster man was worse than a locofoco. I didn't know how bad that might be. He sneered—alluded in some delicate manner to my ignorance. I felt hurt, but made no reply.

I don't think Scott will receive much of a vote in Boston. Saw the delegation start for East Boston the other night. Counted them. Seventy, with the band. Next day Atlas said something about the Wentworths. Didn't see any of that. Went over to East Boston. Think a speaker by the name of Kimball was there. Detected a man laughing at his bad grammar. I thought he talked in rather scolding style; but then I'm no judge. Any other gentleman had a great deal to say. Don't know his name. Should say he might possibly be an Irishman. Somebody said he was a freesoiler last year—no doubt a slander.

Been perusing Scott's western speeches. Don't think much of them. Feel backward about saying so, because I may be thought insane. Have been told that they are magnificent efforts. Was asked to study them. Thought I wouldn't. Am convinced that he is doubling himself up out there. Wish he could go all over the country and speak. Fancy that Frank Pierce has a jolly laugh when he reads those speeches.

Met a Scott man to whom I loaned money. He cut me. Felt that I was a marked man. Watched the Atlas and Commonwealth, thinking to find my name in them, stamped in some way with infamy.

Met a Webster man. Owned up that I was one. Asked him doubtfully if he knew of another. He looked surprised. Said he knew of four hundred Webster votes in one ward. Felt relieved, and 'went odd and even' with him for the drinks. Mentioned the abuse of the common-council man. Asked the Webster man what I should do about it. Was advised to punch his head. Being light weight, declined.

Another Scott man wanted to know why Webster didn't throw his influence for Scott. I couldn't say. Suppose he don't feel bound to work for Tom, Dick, and the devil, because freesoil whigs say he ought to. He sneeringly asked me where the great speakers were at the Webster meetings. He had me there. I alluded to the Scott orators, Moses Kimball and William Schouler, and I rather flattered myself I had him. Told him that the classic style of the first was only equalled by the fire and energy of the second. Meant this as a mild sarcasm. In a rage he said I was unworthy of the name I bore. My name being Smith, and suitable for any station, I differed from him.

Been badgered a great deal in this way. Determined, if I am dogged any longer, to take refuge in the arms of the democracy. Respectfully, yours,
KNICKERBOCKER SMITH.

Bank Note Table.

Maine	100	98
New Hampshire	100	98
Vermont	100	98
Massachusetts	100	98
Rhode Island	100	98
Connecticut	100	98
New York	100	98
New Jersey	100	98
Pennsylvania	100	98
Maryland	100	98
Delaware	100	98
Virginia	100	98
North Carolina	100	98
South Carolina	100	98
Georgia	100	98
Florida	100	98
Alabama	100	98
Mississippi	100	98
Louisiana	100	98
Texas	100	98
California	100	98
Illinois	100	98
Indiana	100	98
Ohio	100	98
Michigan	100	98
Wisconsin	100	98
Minnesota	100	98
Iowa	100	98
Missouri	100	98
Arkansas	100	98
Nebraska	100	98
Kansas	100	98
Oklahoma	100	98
Colorado	100	98
Utah	100	98
Nevada	100	98
Idaho	100	98
Montana	100	

